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July 15 and were all treated in hospital. There have not been more than 22 cases under treatment at one time. Among the garrison, with a total of 718 men, there were 12 cases under treatment July 23, and 15 July 24 and 25. The average duration of the cases has been from three to five days.

Inspection of vessels—Bubonic plague in animals.

During the week ended August 6, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Aug. 1	Cerea	New York				
2	Roma	do	206	95	550	7
2	Sicilian Prince	do				
4	Lombardia	do	200	45	425	12
6	Frieda	do				
6	Sicilian Prince	do	156	50	275	3

Bubonic plague in animals.

In an interesting work on plague just printed at Naples, Dr. P. Vincenti, formerly port physician at Naples and director of the lazaretto at Nisida, gives a review of the connection between various animals and bubonic plague. The relation between rats and plague was known, the writer says, from the most ancient times. The book of Samuel speaks of an epizootic among these animals preceding an outbreak of plague among men, and the Bible also records that the Philistines made golden images of mice as charms against plague. The Bagovathi Purana, one of the most ancient Hindoo writings, mentions explicitly the possibility of plague being conveyed by rats. In the year 428 B. C. there was at Rome an epidemic preceded by great mortality among horses, cattle, and sheep, and, according to Livy, another prevalence of disease in the same city following an epizootic among cattle. The same relation has been pointed out by many writers who have recorded the scourges of the present era. At Naples, for example, during the terrible plague of 1656, all the dogs and cats died and it was believed at the time that flies and other insects were capable of conveying the pestilential poison. Recently at Astrabad, Persia, in an epidemic outbreak it was observed that the disease began among sheep and that there was a large mortality among horses. Rocher, in an account of epidemics in Yunnan, China, in 1870 and 1872, affirms that the infection of men was preceded by many deaths among rats, buffaloes, sheep, deer, dogs, hogs, and birds.

Among rodents, rats, mice, squirrels, guinea pigs, porcupines, and marmots are easily infected. Modern bacteriology has sufficiently demonstrated that the malady among rats is identical with that among men. Of especial importance in this connection is the tendency of rats to resort to deposits of grain, which are likely to become infected by the saliva and carcasses of these animals. Rags in which rats nest are also dangerous from the possibility of their propagating plague.

The principal means of the spread of plague between rats themselves and between rats and men is by insects, particularly fleas. The observation that the geographic distribution of plague corresponds with the distribution of a certain species of rat, namely, the *nesokia* of the family *Mures* inhabiting only the Old World, with the exception of the island of Madagascar, must be modified, since the infection has recently become diffused in Madagascar and South America, where the species *nesokia* is unknown, the rat *sigmodontes* taking its place. Besides the common or domestic *nesokia*, there is another race of rats, the *nesokia bandicota*, or pig-rat, which is very susceptible to plague, but not to as great a degree as the former kind. It is very common in India, and, according to Cantlie, is the only species which presents a general distribution that corresponds to that of plague.

Though susceptible in the laboratory, observations are very sparse showing the infection of mice under natural conditions. Squirrels have been found dead with the disease in India, where this animal is common. Guinea pigs are not affected except artificially. At Mysore, India, a porcupine was bacteriologically shown to have died of bubonic plague.

One species of marmot, in eastern Mongolia, is subject to a considerable mortality almost every year from plague. There is evidence also that moles are reagents.

On three occasions, all in India, prevalences of disease among monkeys have been proved bacteriologically to be bubonic plague.

Though laboratory experiments are almost constantly negative regarding the susceptibility of dogs to plague, there is historical evidence that, during prevalences of so-called plague in England, Russia, and Asia, there was a concurrent epizootic among dogs. In 1897-98, at Poona, two dogs in military barracks were suspected but not proved to have died of plague. At Jeddo it is said there was, during the plague of 1897-98, a large mortality among dogs. On the other hand, at Bombay, in the autumn of 1890, when plague prevailed, the deaths among dogs were below the mean.

Augmentation of the number of deaths among cats has been recorded in recent epidemics of plague in Asia.

It is said that in China jackals preying on human plague cadavers die also of the disease. However, proof is lacking.

No cases are recorded of horses falling victims to plague, but in many epidemics an increased death rate has been observed among hogs, sheep, goats, and bovine animals.

The chronicles of epidemics of years gone by speak of the dying of birds in great numbers. At Yunnan the domestic fowl is reputed infectible, and recently at Bombay, during plague, many pigeons died. On the contrary, at Hongkong an augmentation of deaths among domestic fowls and pigeons has not been determined.

In the Himalaya Mountains it is believed that serpents devouring plague-infected rats die from the disease, but observations made by Plank in 1877 cast doubt on this story.

JAPAN.

Report from Nagasaki—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports, July 21, as follows:

Number of emigrants for Manila recommended, July 21, for rejection, 83.